GUARANTEED WEEKLY CIRCULATION—20,000 COPIES.

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes.

Edited by SYLVIA PANKHURST.

No. 16. SATURDAY, JULY 4TH, 1914. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

THIS WEEK'S MEETINGS.

Sunday, July 5th, 3 p.m.—Victoria Park. Miss Hicks.
8 p.m.—The Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow—Dr. Flora Murray, Mr. Joseph Clayton.
Monday, July 6th, 3 p.m.—Women's Hall, Bow.—Members' meeting.
8 p.m.—Women's Hall, Bow.—Speakers' Class.
8 p.m.—"Peacock," Freemason's Rd., Canning Town—Mrs. Laski.
8.30 p.m.—Swiss Cottage, South Hackney
Tuesday, July 7th, 8 p.m.—East India Dock Gates, Poplar
8 p.m.—Limehouse, Burdett Rd., and Coutts Rd.
Wednesday, July 8th, 3 p.m.—"At Home" to members and friends of the E.L.F.S.—The Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Rd., E.
8 p.m.—319 East India Dock Rd., Poplar—Mrs. Haverfield.
8 p.m.—Crowder's Hall, 173 Bow Rd.
Thursday, July 9th, 3 p.m.—319 East India Dock Rd., Poplar—Women's Meeting.
2.30 p.m.—Deacon's Vestry, Burdett Rd., Limehouse—Women's Meeting.
8 p.m.—124 Barking Rd., Canning Town
8 p.m.—Knapp Rd., Bromley.
Friday, July 10th, 8 p.m.—Beckton Rd., Canning Town—Mr. E. Duval.
8 p.m.—Piggott St., Poplar—Mrs. Laski.
8 p.m.—The Women's Hall, Bow—Members' meeting.
Saturday, July 11th, 7.30 p.m.—"At Home" to the Overseas Suffrage visitors—400 Old Ford Rd., Bow.
Sunday, July 12th—Procession from Women's Hall, Bow, to Canning Town Public Hall. Start 6 p.m.

Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement.

13 BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, W.C.

A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held at

KENSINGTON TOWN HALL

KENSINGTON HIGH STREET,

On Friday, July 10th, at 8 p.m.

DOORS OPEN AT 7.30.

Speakers: Dr. F. MOXON, M.B., B.S.; Mr. ERNEST DUVAL; Rev. C. A. WILLS, who was thrown into the lake by "Liberals" for protecting a woman; Mrs. J. A. BOUVIER

Chairman: VICTOR D. DUVAL.

Tickets: Reserved 1s. and 6d. Unreserved 3d. at the Mens' Political Union Office, 13 Buckingham St., Strand; W.S.P.U. Shop, 104 Church St., Kensington W.S.P.U. Shop, 310 High Rd., Kilburn; W.S.P.U. Shop, 90S Fulham Rd., S.W.; W.S.P.U. Shop, 178 Finchley Rd., Hampstead; W.S.P.U. Shop, 398 King's Rd., Chelsea, and at the door.

A LETTER FROM MRS. WALKER IN PRISON.

Dear Comrades in Limehouse,

I wonder often while I am here how things are going on in Limehouse. I am with you in spirit every Thursday afternoon and can picture your dear faces, and am wondering whether you are all well and whether the dear babies can manage to keep quiet during this hot weather. I feel the heat very much in my little cell; the door is closed all day long. True there is ventilation, but only two little tiny panes will open to let the air in, and that, we have to thank the Suffragettes for, because, if you remember, they broke the panes of glass to get air when they first came to Holloway. That is the first reform they won without the vote. What shall we not do when we get the vote!

I try to picture the meeting and wonder who is presiding; what speaker you have and whether the hall is packed. Of course I know Miss Lloyd is always busy, but of all things I do hope each one of you is doing her best to keep the Flag flying in Limehouse while I am away, for that is the only way you can score off the Government by advancing the Movement, and victory is bound to be ours. They have sent me here thinking they will break my spirit and that the punishment which they have inflicted on me will make me give up asking for the vote. No, friends, they have given me an experience which I would not give up for twenty pounds! I shall come out of this place with a greater desire to fight for the Cause to the bitter end. This month in prison is a rest for me. I shall come out feeling stronger and quite ready for work. God bless you my friends, and may this fight soon end; then we shall have the power to be able to shape and mould our own lives. But until then our cry is: "No surrender, give me liberty or give me death." I hope to be with you all next Thursday fortnight.

Yours for Freedom,
MELVINA WALKER.

A procession to Holloway to cheer Mrs. Walker, will start from The Women's Hall, Old Ford Road, Bow, at 8 p.m., on Monday July 6th.

TO WELCOME THE SUFFRAGIST VISITORS FROM OVERSEAS.

The New Woman Suffrage Union, British Dominions Overseas, are holding their first Conference on Thursday, July 9th, in Westminster. The Union was founded with the object of linking up, all over the empire, the women who have already won the vote and those who are still struggling for the recognition of their citizenship—in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada.

On Friday, July 10th, the East London Federation of the Suffragettes will welcome the delegates of the Overseas Union to East London, when visits will be arranged to factories and Workhouses of the district, and the visitors will also see something of the home-workers, under the guidance of Mrs. Scurr and others, they will also make a tour of the E.L.F.S. offices—and learn about our work.

On Saturday, July 11th, an evening At-home is being given in honour of the Overseas visitors, at 400 Old Ford Road, when Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and members of the deputation to Mr. Asquith will speak. (Those who wish to meet the visitors can obtain tickets for the At-home at 3d. each.)

On Sunday, July 12th, a great public meeting is being held at Canning Town Public Hall at which two of their number have kindly consented to speak.

CANNING TOWN MEETING.

A procession will form up at 6 p.m. outside 400 Old Ford Road and will march with Miss Pankhurst to Canning Town. It is for the people of East London to see that the Overseas visitors are not shown the ugly side of the East End campaign—the brutality of the police, the persecution of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. If the procession is large enough the forces of law and order will decide that discretion is the better part of valour.

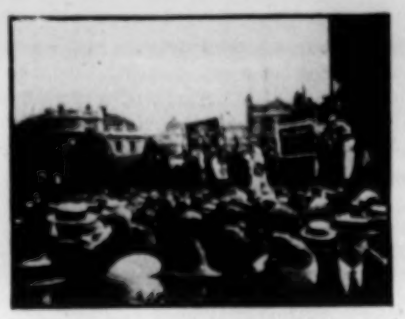
The speakers at the Canning Town Public Hall will be Miss Pankhurst, Mr. Lansbury Mrs. Drake, two of the Overseas visitors, Miss Paterson, and others. A resolution will be moved at the meeting calling on the Prime Minister to follow up the expressions of sympathy which he made to the East London working women who waited on him at Downing Street, by a definite and favourable reply to the women in the form of a promise to introduce an immediate Government measure for a vote for every woman over 21.

It will be an opportunity to show the Prime Minister and our visitors alike that the East London Federation of the Suffragettes believes in deeds rather than words.

A Contrast.

On July 9th, an At Home for the Overseas delegates is being given by Lady Betty Balfour and the Countess of Selborne. On July 9th, Miss Balfour is entertaining them and it is thought that Mr. Balfour will be present. The Visitors will thus be brought face to face with the glaring contrasts of our East and West.

Mr. S. Kirkwood, of Dumbarton, writes that at Springburn, Glasgow, the constituency of the Secretary for Scotland, the following resolution was carried unanimously at a meeting of 2,000 people:—"That this meeting calls upon the Government for the immediate and unconditional release of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who has committed no crime, but has upheld the rights of free speech, and condemns the Government for discriminating between men and women who advocate militancy."



EAST LONDON
FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

GREAT PROCESSION

AND

MEETING IN CANNING TOWN PUBLIC HALL,

Sunday, July 12th,

To call upon the Prime Minister to follow up his expressions of sympathy to the East London Deputation by introducing an immediate Government measure to give a vote to every women over 21

Speakers:

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Mr. GEORGE LANSBURY,
Mrs. DRAKE, and Suffragist Visitors from the British Dominions Overseas.

Chair: Miss Paterson.

Procession starts from 400 Old Ford Road 6 o'clock, and marches to Canning Town Public Hall (8 p.m.)

THE TRAFALGAR SQUARE MEETING.

On Sunday, June 28th, the East London Federation of the Suffragettes held a joint meeting with the Forward Cymric Suffrage Union in Trafalgar Square.

We reprint the following account from the *Manchester Guardian*.

The Suffrage in Trafalgar Square.

"The demand of the suffragists that the Government should introduce a Women's Suffrage Bill and hold an autumn session to pass it into law, was urged by a large and entirely peaceable crowd at a demonstration in Trafalgar Square this afternoon, when speeches were delivered simultaneously from three sides of the plinth by members of the co-operating societies, by the Forward Cymric Suffrage Society and the East London Federation for Women's Suffrage, both of whom had marched in procession from the East End, and by the United Suffragists. The Welshwomen, in national costume, carried red dragon banners, and the United Suffragists, with the simple dignity of their badge, inscribed briefly "U.S.," took a second place. Through all the speeches ran the thought of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who was, of course, unable to be present, and all the speakers emphasised the importance of the concession she had won from Mr. Asquith—it was one of the greatest forward steps the movement had made, said

(*continued on page 63*)

VOTES FOR WOMEN IS COMING!

Most of the newspapers, and especially the newspapers which support the Government, declare that Mr. Asquith's reply to the East London deputation on Saturday, June 20th, means that he is preparing to withdraw his hostility to Votes for Women.

Manchester Guardian, *June 22nd.*—Romantic sentiment as a political investment, "chivalrous deference" to women as an excuse for exposing them to misery and ruin, is quite revolting. It is this contrast that is brought before the mind with extraordinary clearness by the moving speeches of the deputation to Mr. Asquith—the contrast between the average poor woman's argument for enfranchisement and the average rich man's argument against it—the clear and compelling appeal on the one side for an obvious aid to rescue from distress and deadly danger, and on the other side the nebulous, emotional reasons for not doing the one bold and generous thing that is needed. Happily there is no trace of this in Mr. Asquith's reply, which, coming from one who has always hitherto opposed Women's Suffrage, was of most happy augury.

The New Statesman.—His reception of the deputation marks a distinct step forward in the Suffrage agitation.

The Nation.—The reception of the East End women by the Prime Minister may mean, if the friends of the Suffrage are resolute and wise, a new departure and a new chapter of hope in the history of this question. . . . . If the movement has lately met with some passing disfavour among those who, at the best, take no movement seriously, it is steadily making its way in grades and classes of working women whom it used to find indifferent. . . . It is, on our reading of the future, morally certain that if Liberalism fails to grant it on a democratic basis, Conservatism will concede it on a narrow basis. Nothing less than the powerful opposition of the Prime Minister could have delayed it during the last three years. . . . The tone of Mr. Asquith's answer to the East End deputation makes for the hope that his attitude will in future be less unqualified. . . . . After the instructive history of this Parliament, no man who cares for his own repute as a sincere and clear-thinking politician will play with proposals for a Private Member's Bill, or waste his energy on face-saving efforts by unofficial groups of Members. The thing can be done only by a Government which knows its own mind from the first. Those Ministers who believe in Woman Suffrage are clearly bound to put it in their electoral programme, and to declare for a Government measure. The obstacles to this course are obvious. . . . . The obstacles to shelving the question are, to our thinking, much the more formidable. . . . The way out of this tangle is clear. The next Liberal Cabinet is bound to be a Suffragist Cabinet. There may, of course, be a Tory Cabinet, which will aim at a narrow Bill. But Mr. Asquith's instinct is sound. Liberalism can adopt this reform with full conviction and enthusiasm only in a democratic shape. But the Party which moulds a great human claim to its own principles and its own reckoning of expediency must pay the price and shoulder the responsibility.

The Labour Leader.—If Mr. Asquith was not converted by the speeches delivered by the working women of East London, who went on a deputation to him, his soul in this respect must be past praying for. . . . . No expression was given to the determined opposition with which he once met Women's Suffrage arguments, and beneath his words there seemed to be a recognition that the enfranchisement of women cannot long be delayed.

Christian Commonwealth.—We heartily welcome the unmistakable softening of Mr. Asquith's attitude. . . . Justice cannot be done and there can be no peace in the community until this Government, or some other Government, brings in a measure for the political enfranchisement of women.

The Aberdeen Free Press.—Among intelligent and thoughtful women, as among intelligent and thoughtful men, humanitarian zeal becomes more and more aglow, and in the course of progress and betterment we need the active co-operation of our best men and women. We cannot spare it without loss. On the grounds both of right and expediency Woman Suffrage should be conceded. . . . In view of all this it is very gratifying to note a decided softening of the Premier's general tone towards Woman Suffrage.

A Referendum.

The *Aberdeen Free Press* goes on to point out that Lord Murray has suggested that "before the expiry of the present Parliament a Referendum be taken on Woman Suffrage," and that "all persons qualified to vote in Parliamentary, Municipal, County and Parish Council elections should

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.

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Address.....

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A. GLIKSTEN,
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Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH and SONS, and Messrs. WILLING.

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No. 16.—Saturday, July 4th, 1914.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service.

THE NEXT STEP.

At the great demonstration to be held at Canning Town Public Hall on Sunday, July 12th, the resolution which will be put to the audience will call upon the Prime Minister to follow up the expressions of sympathy, and the promise to give careful and mature consideration to their demand, which he made to the East London deputation, by the immediate introduction of a Government measure to give a vote to every woman over 21.

Mr. Asquith's reply to the deputation has been hailed by the most weighty newspapers which support his administration, as a sign that he will no longer oppose Votes for Women, and that the Liberal Party intends at last to make the question its own.

Mr. Asquith told the deputation that he was in complete agreement with the terms of their demand, and that if Votes for Women had to come it must be boldly faced and extended on "a thorough-going and democratic" basis.

It is the if that we dislike in this sentence, for no franchise for women can be devised that can be too broad for us. The larger the number of women admitted to citizenship the more greatly shall we rejoice!

Since, as we are told, Mr. Asquith intends at last to assent to the giving of votes to women, the moment for him to take action is surely now—now whilst the House is still sitting and before the time when this Parliament must automatically come to an end.

Time can be found, for when a question of such tremendous import as this one is to be dealt with, a question affecting millions of women who scarcely know what it is to have a day's holiday from year to year, a mere long holiday from August to February for Members of Parliament ought not to stand in the way!

Most people now begin to say with "The Nation" that the next Government, whatever may be its political complexion, must assuredly bring in a Votes for Women Bill.

The point as to the terms on which the coming franchise will be extended is one which we would especially urge upon the Labour Party.

It would be a serious mistake from the Liberal Government's point of view—apart altogether from the prolonging of the bitterness of the grievous struggle which women have been forced to make—to wait until after the General Election before taking steps to arrive at a settlement, for who can say how the General Election will result?

For ought we can tell, the Liberals may be defeated, and a Conservative Government returned to power. In that case Mr. Asquith and his colleagues would lose the chance of drafting the "thorough-going and democratic" measure which they say they advocate, and if their version of the situation be correct, they would have to put up with the narrower form of woman's franchise, which they tell us the Conservatives would introduce. In that case Mr. Lloyd George's "torpedoing" of the Conciliation Bill would have been in vain.

People protest that if the Government were to carry a Votes for Women Bill through the Commons before the General Election, it could not receive the protection of the Parliament Act, and the Lords would throw it out. But what matter if they did? Once Votes for Women has made its way through the House of Commons our battle will virtually have been won.

Certainly for the Liberal and Labour Parties the throwing out of a great democratic Women's Franchise Bill by the House of Lords would be the very best thing that could happen. We all know that the Agricultural Labourers' Franchise Bill of 1884 was at first viewed with apathy, even by those it was to benefit, as Mr. Gladstone himself admitted. But when the Lords rejected the Bill popular feeling was aroused to champion it, and in the result, the measure was rushed through the Commons again without a single alteration, and was soon safely placed on the Statute Book, though there was no Parliament Act then.

If a measure to give a vote to every woman over 21, and also to every man, were thrown out by the House of Lords, no more popular rallying cry for a General Election could possibly be found. Home Rule for Ireland and Welsh Disestablishment, create but little real interest in English constituencies; the great difficulty of the present time is to awake the voters to care deeply on any matter. But the question of granting votes to the mothers, wives and daughters of the community—pushed by half the Press, as it would be, when it became the great issue of the General Election—is capable of arousing such a volume of popular enthusiasm as has not been known in this country since the great reforming days!

We must see to it that Votes for Women gets its chance to be carried into law this Parliament or to be the supreme issue at the next General Election! We Suffragists can secure this if we will.

Our next work in East London must be to give the campaign to move the Prime Minister the next step further, a tremendous send off at Canning Town!

Always we must remember to have our weapons ready, and the best of all weapons is the 'No Vote, no Rent' strike.

In response to our fearless acts, and not to the voice of our pleadings, the Government will act at last.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

IRISH SUFFRAGETTES.

The Irish Women's Franchise League has just issued its Annual Report for 1913. It proudly chronicles the militant protest made in January by Mrs. Couzins, Mrs. Connery, Mrs. Hoskin and Mrs. Purser, who broke windows in Dublin Castle and the Custom House. All these prisoners adopted the hunger strike in Tullamore prison on being denied the rights of political offenders which were formerly given to Suffragists in Mountjoy. After seven days they were successful in regaining the privileges. The Tullamore Urban District Council passed a resolution demanding political treatment for the prisoners.

In May, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Ryan and Mrs. Walsh were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for breaking windows at the United Irish League Office. They were released under the "Cat and Mouse" Act after five days' hunger strike, and have not since been re-arrested. They therefore believe that the "Cat and Mouse" Act will not be put into practice in Ireland.

In November Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington was arrested on a trumped up charge of assaulting a police sergeant when she was attempting to present a handbill to Mr. Bonar Law. She also did the hunger strike.

Militancy is gaining ground amongst Irish women.

"I CANNOT SEE HOW WOMEN CAN STOP THEIR VIOLENCE SO LONG AS THEY ARE OPPRESSED."

Dear Madam,

My heart aches for the sad stories of pathetic suffering which women are voluntarily enduring for the sake of their consciences and their freedom.

You may ask me if I am opposed to militancy?

I can only say that I am opposed to violence of any sort, but that I see throughout nature that violence is an intermediary method by which peace can be obtained.

In every stage of evolution, there is always a stage of violence coupled with the stage of suffering, and those who are unworthy or too faint-hearted to pass through the furnace of suffering, never reach the Paradise of Peace.

Did not the wise man of old say the kingdom of Heaven is won by violence?

Is not the present peace in South Africa the reward of the bravery of the Boers, who are not afraid of the might and power of England, but who stood up against a great world power and fought them—fought them to the death.

Do we not all regard with sorrow and disgust the horrible deeds of violence, of outrage, of killings, of imprisonments, and of disease, that were part and parcel of the progress of a little Boer country into the partnership of the British Empire?

I, therefore, deplore most deeply the violence of the militant members of the Suffrage movement, but I am bound to say that I do not see how it could have been avoided.

Years ago I was a confirmed believer in the right of every intelligent person to take part in the government of the land, and it appeared to me an obtrusive vulgarism to ask the sex of persons before allowing them to express an opinion.

In those days, however, while nothing seriously could be said in justice against Women's Suffrage, no one cared anything for it because it was not a live subject.

To-day it is a live subject, and can never be destroyed.

What has produced the difference? Not a change in the justice of the cause, but a change in the methods employed to bring home to stupid brains what the claims are.

It is very little use to say to a House of Commons "This is right, or this is just"—it is necessary to say to the House of Commons "This is demanded by the voters or demanded by some violent methods which will stir up popular opinion"—then and then only does this barbaric machinery really begin to work.

At present the battle is a doubtful one—the powers that can recognise the justice of women's claims to be considered capable members of the community, refuse to do so, and women, incensed, trying the only weapons which can be understood by a certain class of men.

Pitiful and heartrending by the failure of reason it is to see how women are sacrificing their beautiful lives, their time, their health and their strength to try every method to prove to the world that they possess those virtues which by evolution are demanded of any class that wishes to survive.

Personally, I cannot see how women can stop their violence so long as they are being oppressed by violence, simply because the history of all races and all times has proved that violent repression and violent persecution always produces a violent character and violent reprisals. It is not a question of approval or disapproval. It is a question of scientific fact and in my opinion militancy can never be stamped out by dragooning women so long as women are made of the stuff that will die rather than surrender.

Yours, etc.,
JOSIAH OLDFIELD.

1 MITRE COURT,
TEMPLE BUILDINGS, E.C.

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be included in the Referendum." The *Free Press* says:—

That would certainly be agreeable to the militant Suffragists, but what chance is there that the two Houses of Parliament would consent to a Referendum under these conditions? But let us assume that Parliament declared in favour of the Referendum? Would the militant Suffragists agree then to abide by the result of the Referendum?

Of course not. In the first place, women cannot admit that men have the right to decide whether or not women should vote; and even if the women municipal electors were allowed to help in recording their vote, it must be remembered that, owing to the basis on which the franchise is granted, women only form one-sixth of the municipal electorate, although women include rather more than half the population.

Yorkshire Post.—But surely when we are discussing possible remedies for the wrongs of women, women have the right to be heard. It may be that they have attached too much importance to the privileges of citizenship, which men, it must be admitted, do not prize very highly. . . . But at least they who are the sufferers know what are the evils to be arrested, which are challenging the wisdom of those who have not found the remedy.

A Continental Press Act.

The East London Observer.—Last week we expressed the hope that Mr. Asquith would alter his decision not to receive the deputation of the East End working women on the Suffrage question. We are delighted that the interview has taken place, though there was great doubt that the ministerial pride or obstinacy would prevent it. . . . Mr. Asquith does not deny that if working women had a vote their chance of speeding up ameliorative legislation would improve. The Prime Minister was kind enough to say that he and his colleagues did not wish to interfere with free speech and the organisation of opinion in this country. He probably forgot that Lord Crewe has confessed his preference for a Press Act drawn on continental models.

A Press Act drawn on continental models would be likely to prove a very dangerous hindrance to free speech. This is another reason for watching the Liberal Government closely.

Southern Weekly News.—He may not have been converted, but he has certainly given the adherents of the women's cause more ground for hope than he has ever before given.

Aberdeen Daily Journal.—Is Mr. Asquith succumbing to the Suffragettes? Many of his followers think he is ——. The Premier's address to the deputation is not devoid of significance to the women. All along he has been a steadfast opponent of their cause. He skipped over that point yesterday. Many Radicals now think that if the Cabinet can show a majority in favour of the women, Mr. Asquith will no longer stand in the way.

Is the House of Commons any use?

The *Christian World* gave a full page photograph of the deputation, and in "Letters of A Layman" stated:—

I am not a politician, but it seems to me that if the House of Commons cannot pass a law to prevent men employing women under the conditions vouched for by the deputation, then the House of Commons is of no use at all for the poor working women of this country.

We feel sure that the deputation and every reader of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT will agree with this man. Working women are trying to secure the vote in order to make the House of Commons more useful to them.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE LABOUR PARTY.

The women who formed the East London Deputation to the Prime Minister with Miss Sylvia Pankhurst interviewed a committee of the Labour Party on Monday, June 29th, at the House of Commons, to urge that the Labour Party should interview the Prime Minister with the object of inducing him to follow up his expressions of sympathy to the East London Deputation by the immediate introduction of a Government measure to give a vote to every woman over 21. The Committee of the Labour Party promised to report the various points raised to the Labour Party as a whole.

TOO COSTLY.

In consequence of a decision of Judge Craig at Belfast on Tuesday, the county of Autrim will have to pay £8,950 in settlement of claims for compensation on account of militant damage. If this excellent precedent is followed the country may gradually learn that it is expensive as well as unjust to deny votes to women.

Continued from page 61.

Miss Boyle. Her friends are deeply concerned about her health, and much feeling was put into the demand, carried unanimously, for her immediate and unconditional release. Then three sides of the plinth raised cheers for "Sylvia." Speaking to the autumn session resolution, Miss Evelyn Sharp said that women as well as men were paying Members of Parliament £400 a year to do a year's work, and they did not expect them to go off on a six months' holiday on full pay, leaving the present unhappy state of things to continue. No other business concern in the world would tolerate such methods. It was perfectly possible for the Government to call an autumn session if it wished to do so, and to devote it to this one question. If they cared anything about social reform they would want to get this matter settled as quickly as possible. Ireland had been embittered by the long delay in dealing with Home Rule, and a similar fate now threatened the womanhood of this country."

At the close of the meeting a resolution was unanimously carried calling upon the Government to introduce a Government measure for Women Suffrage, and to summon a special Autumn Session for that purpose, and to give justice instead of the present coercion and torture of women.

Members of the audience called for a further resolution, demanding the unconditional release of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and Mrs. Walker. This was put and passed with acclamation.

SOLDIERS' WIVES.

The report has recently been issued of an enquiry into the conditions of the wives and families of soldiers who marry "off the strength" by Mrs. Tennant, with appendices by Lady Haig, Mrs. Wilberforce, Mrs. Vavell, The Hon. Mrs. Maxse and Mrs. Robb.

These well-to-do ladies, who have been chosen to enquire into this matter for the War Office, have approached it almost entirely from the army standpoint. Mrs. Wavell says: "It seems desirable that most drastic measures should be taken to prevent these wretched alliances:—

> First, because the misery they cause may affect the young soldier and make him a less good fighting man.

The happiness, dignity and material well being of the soldier's wife and children are scarcely considered.

It is stated that at the present time only four per cent. of the rank and file (and 50 per cent. of sergeants in the home battalion, which has to absorb 100 per cent. of married home coming sergeants from India), are officially allowed to marry, and can have accommodation found for them in the married quarters.

The great majority of the men, if they wish to marry, must do so "off the strength," the Government taking no cognisance of the wives and children of these men whom the anti-suffragists and 'physical force' advocates would have us believe, are the backbone of the Empire. Men who have married under these conditions are officially barred from admission to the strength. For this reason marriages are concealed, children re-baptised and wives' characters forged later on.

A soldier's pay ranges from 7s. to 10s. 6d. a week. It is natural, therefore, that Mrs. Tennant and her fellow investigators should find that the wife and children of a soldier married 'off the strength' are obliged usually to live in a single room in the most sordid quarter of the town in which he is stationed. As landlords take advantage of the fact that the soldier has no choice of locality, almost the whole of his pay is usually swallowed up even by miserable accommodation such as this, and he shares his rations, which are only intended for one, with his wife and children. We are told that the consequence is that "the off-the-strength child . . . . . can be easily distinguished from his fellows in spite of the quantity of cod liver oil received from the R.A.M.C." It is also said that the fathers can be distinguished by their "drawn hungry look."

The Hon. Mrs. Maxse reports:—

> "Evidence was unanimous that the wives and children 'off the strength' are ill-nourished and feeble in physique compared to those 'on the strength.' The children are born healthy but go off subsequently owing to improper and insufficient feeding, as the mothers are often too ill-fed to continue nursing them."

She continues later:

> "On the health of the mothers depends largely their ability to earn for themselves. Some women take in private washing for the sergeants, but the landlord frequently objects to this; they have no convenience for washing or drying other than their own poor room. . . . . The allowance of food, which is calculated as sufficient for the consumption of one man, is shared round the whole family."
>
> "All witnesses agree that the surroundings and circumstances of the women make it almost hopeless for them to improve their lot."

The report suggests various alterations in the existing arrangements, including:—

> 'A Candidate's List' of men married off the strength who have qualified by length of service, etc., to be put on the married roll. The wives of these men to enjoy the following advantages:
>
> (a) Instruction to the women in needlework, and the giving to them of the army shirt making at improved rates of pay.
>
> (b) Instruction in the care and feeding of infants and children.
>
> (c) The provision of Army Labour Exchanges at which the women can register.
>
> (d) Facilities for obtaining coal from the Army Service Corps.

Good conduct characters are at present demanded from the candidates' wives as a condition of permission to marry, and this regulation it is proposed to enforce even more rigorously than before. This, and the proposal to give instruction in the care and feeding of infants and children, strike us as being peculiarly impertinent, if enforced by a Government which deals as cruelly and callously as ours does with these women and children.

The report also proposes that lodgings at a reasonable rent, with washhouses and drying grounds, shall be provided for use by men married 'off the strength', but it is expressly stated by Mrs. Tennant that these things shall not be paid for by the War Office, and though she does not say so definately, the inference is that she imagines that the cost will be forthcoming from private, charitable, or business sources; this seems to us exceedingly doubtful.

But the recommendations in the report upon which most stress is laid, are those which deal with the rigorous discouragement of marriages 'off the strength'—

(a) By the prohibition of taking home rations.

(b) By the refusal of sleeping-out passes, except by special permission and except to men who have qualified by long service to be placed on the list of candidates for marriage.

(c) By definite instruction to young soldiers on the disastrous consequences of improvident marriages, and the advantages of earning admission to the candidates list.

It is recommended that no soldier be placed on the candidates list for the married establishment until he has £5 in the Post Office Savings Bank, has completed seven years' service, exclusive of boy's service, and has earned two good conduct badges. Mrs. Wilberforce suggests that the commanding officer be given power to discharge any man who marries during his first seven years' service.

The report shows to us plainly the women's grevious need to have the power to safeguard their own interests. This little group of well-off women, who have been called in as tame experts by the War Office, have absolutely ignored the interests of the women and children concerned. The problem with which they have dallied cannot be solved by the pettifogging remedies suggested. It is useless to tell men that they must not marry.

The Honourable Mrs. Maxse states that some of the witnesses called during the course of the enquiry seem to expect an unwarrantable display of self-restraint on the part of the soldier. The War Office does not expect the soldier to exercise self-restraint in his relations with women, as many recent revelations in regard to moving troops to places where women can easily be obtained for their pleasure have clearly proved. A soldier is discouraged from marrying, but is encouraged to degrade women for his amusement. The poor soldier who marries 'off the strength,' and shares his paltry pay and rations with his wife and children, is infinitely more deserving of our respect than the army chiefs who have built up the present conditions, and, though I am sorry to say it, the ladies who are responsible for this report.

Until our country can afford to pay a living wage to its soldiers, on which they may maintain in decency their wives and children, it has no right to have an army at all. How urgently women need the vote to protect their interests!

The BISHOP OF LONDON'S BILL.

The Bishop of London's Bill for the protection of young girls has again come to the fore. When it passed its second reading on April 29th, Lord Haldane and Lord Crewe, on behalf of the Government, showed but thinly veiled hostility towards the measure, and succeeded in delaying its progress until this month; 291 peeresses and Bishops' wives have now petitioned in its favour.

The Bishop of London, speaking at Caxton Hall recently, stated that an immense percentage of girls received in Rescue Homes were under 16 years of age. Only that morning he had heard of four new cases in one of which a girl of 13½ had been abducted by a man of 35. This man had excused himself by saying that he *thought* the girl was over 16. He had only been sentenced to two months' in the second division. Twenty per cent of the illegitimate births to girls under 16 were cases of incest, a large proportion of the criminals being the fathers of these girls. In six of the homes managed by the London Diocesan Council for rescue work, there were 88 girls under 16. In 13 of these homes there were 205 girls between 16 and 18. In these homes there were 42 cases in one year in which the men who were responsible had kept away for six months, and for this reason it had been impossible to take any action against them. In one case, in which the victim was a girl of 14, the man turned up immediately after the six months' limit had expired.

Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes of the West London Mission, who is a strong supporter of the Bishop's Bill, in an interview with the *Daily News*, recently said:—

> In a vast number of cases it is before 18 that the girls succumb. There is not any question as to what is the dangerous age. It may be put between 15 and 17 in the great majority of cases. Apart from economic causes, the adoption of an immoral life is constantly found to have been the result of an early betrayal, which has destroyed a girl's character, and left her with no honest occupation open to her. Make such betrayals illegal and you will have damned one of the principal streams by which the White Slave Traffic is fed.

But all the facts and arguments put forward by the supporters of the Bill, point in our view to the need for a much stronger measure than that which the Bishop is advocating.

THE BISHOP'S BILL:—

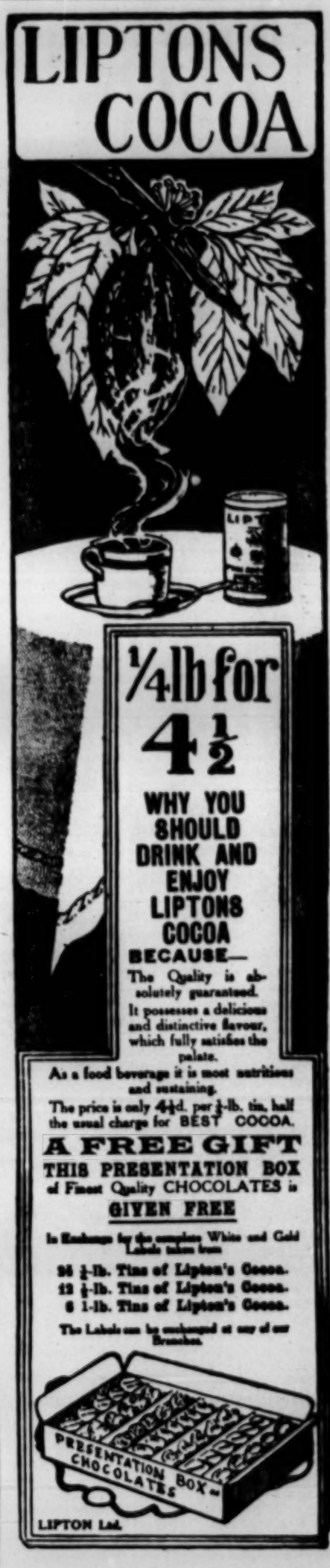
(1) Raises from 13 to 16 the age at which the consent of a young person of either sex is a defence to a charge of indecent assault.

(2) Raises from 16 to 18 the age at which a girl may consent to unlawful carnal intercourse.

We hold that just as the property of a young man or woman is protected until he or she is 21, so the age of consent, in regard to both these clauses, should be raised to 21, for it is infinitely more necessary to protect a girl against criminal outrage than to safeguard her worldly goods.

The Bishop's proposal to extend the time limit, within which proceedings can be taken against a person who holds unlawful carnal intercourse with girls between 13 and 18, from six months to twelve months, is a further step in the right direction. But we are opposed to any time limit whatsoever, because after the passage of the Bill guilty men might keep out of the way for 12 months, just as they now do for six months. It is clear that magistrates, judges and juries of men may be trusted to safeguard the interests of the men concerned in these cases, for the sentences which they impose are, as a rule, disgracefully lenient, and the punishment for an outrage to a little child is almost always very much slighter than that for some petty theft.

We can never lay too much emphasis on the fact that these difficult and painful problems will never be dealt with adequately until women are put in possession of the political power to safeguard their own legal and economic position.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AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PROTEST.

The following cablegram has been received by the Hon. Sec. pro. tem. of the Woman Suffrage Union, British Dominion Overseas, from a conference of Women's Societies (political and otherwise) of West Australia, which is held annually at Perth, W.A., under the auspices of the Women's Service Guild of West Australia, and which represents every shade of opinion.

> "This Conference of women belonging to the Empire places on record the abhorrence felt to such cruel methods of repression as "Cat and Mouse" Act and forcible feeding which are being used against their fellow women in England struggling for the franchise. As women of the Empire we ask the Imperial Government to end the agitation by granting franchise to women on same terms as British men have it or may have in the future."

The above cablegram has been taken in person by a member of the Australian and New Zealand Women Voter's Association, to the Home Secretary.

Yours faithfully,
HARRIET C. NEWCOMB,
Hon. Sec., pro. tem.
p.p. L.S.

SUFFRAGE WORKERS, keep fit, by spending week-ends at breezy Brighton. Board residence (vegetarian or otherwise).—Miss Turner (W.S.P.U.), "Sea View," Victoria Road. Terms—From 3s. per day, or 18s. per week.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

BOW AND BROMLEY.

Organiser—MRS. IVES.

321 Roman Road, Bow, E.

A crowded meeting was held at the Woman's Hall, on Sunday the 21st, and E.L.F.S. general members At Home on Tuesday. Many thanks are due to Miss Gliksten for the splendid musical programme on Sunday and East London friends on Tuesday. Many thanks also to the friend who sent the flowers for auction on Sunday, which were eventually presented to Miss Pankhurst after being bought for 7s., also to Mrs. Wilson who gave the crown of flowers which was sold for 20s., and then presented to Miss Pankhurst at the Tuesday evening At Home. I want to make a special appeal to members about the *Dreadnought*. Funds are very low, and if we can only send the sale of the paper up it will help such a lot, then the distributing. Please do take your papers regularly and do your best to take them round! It is only by making it widely known that we can hope to sell it. Then about Crowder Hall on Wednesdays, it is very disappointing to a speaker to come a long journey and find a small audience waiting, we used to have good meetings there, come along now every Wednesday night at 8 and fill the Hall again. Then last, but not least, the Jumble Sale on Monday, July 13th. We do want to have a big sale so will all friends who have not already had a turn out, please do so at once, and send along all they can at once. We have a lot of work to do and nothing can be done without money. Most important of all we must have a fine big Procession to Canning Town.

1,153 Dreadnoughts sold week ending June 26th. Mrs. Moore sold 287, Mrs. Payne 100; Miss Bennett 100; and Mrs. Connell 90.

POPLAR.

Organiser—MISS MARY PATERSON.

Office—319 EAST INDIA DOCK ROAD.

Very successful "Social" held at office last week. Tea was kindly given by Miss. Glickstein, Miss Harley and others. Members of the deputation to Mr. Asquith spoke. Five new members were made.

Members have done well in paper-selling and in carrying the Poplar Branch Banner in the Trafalgar Square procession.

We all sympathise with Mrs. Unwin in her illness, and hope for a speedy recovery. The last time she went out before being taken to hospital with diphtheria, was to sell *Dreadnoughts* at a church procession, in order to keep her promise.

Upper North St. Dist. *Captain*, Mrs. Bird, 90 Suffolk St. *Helpers*, Mrs. Bertram, Mrs. Neuss, Mrs. Skeet, Misses Lagsding, Mrs. Cressell, Mrs. Organ—1,500.

Chrisp St. Dist. *Captain*, Mrs. Fyffe, 37 Morris Rd. *Helper*, Miss Edy—400.

Isle of Dogs. *Captain*, Mrs. Bird, 90 Suffolk St. *Helper*, Mrs. Neuss.—2,000.

Kerbey St. Dist. *Captain*, Mrs. Schlette, 128 Kerbey St. *Helper*, Mrs. Churcher—200.

Burdett Rd. Dist. Mrs. Walker and Miss Lloyd—300.

Mrs. Hicks, 36 Aberfeldy St.—200.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Hon. Sec.—MRS. DAISY PARSONS,

94 Ravenscroft Road.

Splended meeting held outside "Peacock" when Mr. and Mrs. Laski, and Mr. Smith of Oxford spoke. Audience also pleased at the result of deputation, through Miss Pankhurst's determination. Good meetings on Thursday, and members set to work giving in names for lobbying M.P.s, banner carrying and paper selling. Still more wanted for *Dreadnought* distribution. Many members turned up and walked to Trafalgar Square. One member sold 101 papers.

101 *Dreadnoughts* sold week ending June 26

Canning Town. Dist. leaders—Mrs. Millo, 1 Ravenscroft Rd. and Miss Tate, 37 Tyas Rd. Distributors—Mrs. Little, Mrs. Roper, Mrs. Hockham and Mrs. Tidmarsh.

Custom House. Dist. leader—Miss Leggett, 74 Chauntler Rd. Distributors—Miss A. Dunbar and Mrs. Pullen.

Tidal Basin. Dist. leader—Miss Penn, 10 Brent Rd. Distributors—Miss Greenleaf

Plaistow. Dist. leaders—Miss Putt, 67 Wigston Rd. & Mrs. Hawkins, 29 Beaufoy Rd. Distributors—Mrs. Ward & Mrs. Lawrence.

Silvertown. Dist. leader—Miss Grimes, 27 Newland St. Distributor—Miss Nicholas and friends.

MEETINGS.

Monday—"Peacock," Freemason's Rd., at 8 p.m.

Wednesday—Speakers class for members only, 124 Barking Rd. Instructress: Miss Mayo.

Thursday—Indoor meeting, 124 Barking Rd., at 8 p.m.

Friday—Beckton Rd. corner at 8 p.m.

SOUTH HACKNEY.

Secretary—Miss YOUNG,

100 Greenwood Rd., Dalston.

Very good meeting at Swiss Cottage on Monday. Distributors, canvassers and helpers of all kinds urgently needed. Miss Young can spare all afternoons (except Friday and Saturday) as a rule, until the middle of August. Is there anyone who could go with her regularly to distribute, etc. ?

OTHER EAST LONDON SOCIETIES.

E. LONDON MEN'S SOCIETY FOR W.S.

Hon. Sec.—ERIC W. ROBERTS.

On Saturday, June 27th, a demonstration was held in Victoria Park against the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. We decided to have a meeting at the same time to demand Votes for Women which proved a gigantic success. Meetings were held during the previous week throughout the surrounding districts in order to advertise it, and several new members were made.

Sunday morning meetings at Club Row, Bethnal Green, have now been commenced. The speakers for Sunday will be—Messrs. W. Culten, J. Quinn and Allen Clark at 12 noon. Sunday morning meetings will shortly be commenced in Victoria Park.

R. S. P. U.

Hon. Sec.—MR. J. BONARIUS.

Good meeting at East India Dock Gates on Friday, when Comrade Harvey spoke. Deputatioh to Mr. Asquith cheered.

Will comrades rally at 8.30 p.m. on Wednesday at Ford Road, Bow; on Thursday at St. Michael's Church, Poplar; on Friday at East India Dock Gates. *Speakers:* Ex-Councillor J. Terrett, F. G. Vernon, T. Wise H. Harvey and R. Jane.

The Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement, 13 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., will hold a public meeting at the Kensington Town Hall, High Street, Kensington, on Friday, July 10th, at 8 p.m., doors open at 7.30, to protest against the coercive and underhand measures adopted by the Government against the Suffrage movement, and to bring to the notice of the public that the only way of putting an end to the present Suffrage unrest is: the introduction of a Government measure for the removal of the sex disability.

MEN'S MEETING FOR VOTES FOR WOMEN IN VICTORIA PARK.

On Saturday, 27th June the opponents of Welsh Disestablishment planned to hold a great demonstration in Victoria Park. The gathering could not compare either in size or enthusiasm with the many great meetings that the Suffragettes have held in East London, and the largest crowd of Saturday afternoon was that round the platform of the East London Men's Society for Women's Suffrage, where Mrs. Webb-Smethwick and the Rev. C. A. Wills were the speakers. Their audience was very much larger than that of Lord Robert Cecil. Resolutions calling for an immediate Government measure for votes for women and the abolition of forcible feeding were carried with but few dissentients amid cheers for Sylvia Pankhurst and groans for McKenna.

A great forcible feeding poster was hoisted and the crowd marched off singing the "Marseillaise."

THE VOTES FOR WOMEN CHOIR.

Practices of the E.L.F.S. choir for Men's and Women's voices will in future be held on Tuesdays at the Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road at 8 p.m. All who wish to join should write to Choir Secretary, 400 Old Ford Road. The Choir will learn Dr. Ethel Smyth's "1910"—a Suffragette raid on the House of Commons.

JUMBLE SALE.

A Jumble Sale in aid of the E.L.F.S. funds will be held at Crowder Hall, on Monday, July 13th. Members only by ticket 3 to 5 p.m., the general public 5 to 6 p.m.

To the Editor of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

37 St. Peter's Road,

Mile End, E.

Dear Editor,—As a typist, I feel bound to answer Miss Conway's letter in the DREADNOUGHT, in which she make an appeal on behalf of business girls.

I think her suggestion that girls should meet together in the evening, and combine recreation with education, a very good one. But why exclusively for clerks and typists? I am sure Miss Conway will agree with me that the clerks and typists in the East End are a very small minority. I think it a great pity that the office girl should hold herself aloof from her fellow worker in the factory. Unfortunately, there is a great deal of prejudice to be overcome on both sides. The factory girl is often just as snobbish as the office girl. But what matters whether we work in factory or office? We are all in the same boat, and we shall only reach our goal by working and pulling together.

Now we have our new hall, there is no end to the things we can do there, and I sincerely hope that all the clerks and typists in the East End will come and join the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, and help us to develop the many schemes we purpose carrying out. I trust that our new hall will be the scene of many lively debates and social gatherings, and that the business girls will come and join forces with us. I am sure the result will be beneficial to both office and factory worker.

Yours sincerely,

ROSE COHEN.

JUNIOR SUFFRAGETTES' CLUB.

A Junior Suffragettes' Club has been formed for girls between 14 and 18 years of age. The club will meet at The Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E., at 8 p.m., each Wednesday. It has been decided to have speeches and debates on alternate weeks, with a concert the last week in the month. Those wishing to join should write to Miss Mary Kerr, 5 Ranwell Street, Bow. Miss Victoria Boyce is the Hon. Treasurer. The subscription is 1d. per week. Members working overtime may bring food with them, and can obtain cocoa at The Women's Hall.

THE CHILD IN ENGLAND.

[How are women to get such things as these altered, except by the power of the Vote.—Editor *Woman's Dreadnought*.]

In our country the child is made to suffer with its parents. The man who is unable to find work with which to provide food for his family, and is turned out of his lodging for not paying the rent, must enter the workhouse or face prosecution for neglecting his children. When they enter the workhouse husband and wife are separated from each other and from their children. If the man wants to go out to look for work he must take his wife and children with him.

Some Board of Guardians occasionally make an exception in the case of trustworthy men and allow them to go out once or twice a week alone to search for work. A bad husband however can force his wife with the children to leave the workhouse and walk the streets homeless and foodless.

When a man dies leaving behind him a widow and a family of young children, many guardians refuse the mother any help beyond that of taking some of the children and placing them in the Poor Law Schools.

Sometimes a man has begged his death-bed never to part with the children, and she wishes to keep her word, the guardians may then refuse any assistance, whilst others will allow her 1s. 6d. a week for the maintenance of each child, this money coming directly out of the local rates, but if the children are sent to the large district schools, they will cost the ratepayers of London 14s. and upwards a week. In the last century there was a pride felt in building large and costly institutions, and there was at the same time a total disregard of all the ties of human love and affection. It was believed that only by teaching discipline and obedience would humanity be saved, and discipline and obedience could best be taught where large numbers of children were brought together to be drilled into a uniform sort of existence. It has however been found that this kind of education is no preparation for the world outside into which the child must ultimatly go.

But the large and costly buildings remain which bureaucracy supports, and it is difficult for the ratepayers to understand thati nstitutions however well they may be administered are all wrong, and it is a home and a mother that every child needs.

The abandoned children, children of criminal and vicious parents, and orphans without responsible relations can be adopted by the guardians and boarded out in carefully selected families in the county at 5s. a week, a sum that is never paid to a mother for the keep of her own child.

But it is the illegitimate child that righteous hypocracy crushes out of existence, in order that virtue may be maintained. A few charitable societies may give a little help for the first child born out of wedlock, but the second or third child is left to starve, unless the mother enters the workhouse, and remains a prisoner within its walls.

Men and women who have had unfortunate marriages, and have not the £40 with which to get a divorce, but must be satisfied with a police court separation order, form other ties, and live together as man and wife; the man dies, leaving the woman to face the world with several young children to support. She is not able to receive any parish relief, nor are the children eligible for the Poor Law Schools, unless she enters the workhouse herself. It is illegal for the guardians to allow her to go into service and leave the children under their charge, even if she is willing to pay something towards their support. She is forced to enter the workhouse with the children, with the idea that, by means of this deterrant system, both mother and children may be got rid of, quite regardless of the fact that only by selling herself on the streets can a woman earn enough to support herself and her children.

In London the mortality amongst illegitimate children is double that of children born in wedlock—under the poorest conditions. Only when a child is ill can it be brought to the infirmary without obliging the mother, at the same time, to enter a workhouse, and many a little baby born in a maternity ward returns a few months later to die in the childs' ward of the infirmary.

The protection of the children in England is left in a large measure to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which acts principally through warnings and police court prosecutions. No women inspectors are employed, and the children's cases are left entirely in the hands of men. More than 52,000 cases were dealt with last year, and the numbers are on the increase: but the increase is in the number of children that are suffering from neglect and starvation, and not from direct cruelty. When a magistrate sends the parents to prison, and the home is broken up, the children are left in the hands of the guardians, whose duty it is to hand back the children to their parents directly they come out of prison: and there is no legal or moral obligation on the part of the poor law to see what is the ultimate fate of those children. The Poor Law as it deals with motherhood and children is a disgrace to English civilisation.

ANNE COBDEN-SANDERSON.

IN THE LABOUR MARKET.

More than 300 girls and women have struck work at Messrs. Wilson & Co., Ltd.'s Bobbin Works, Blavor, Barnsley. The strikers are selling roses in the streets.

The strike amongst the women fish-cleaners at North Shields has spread to South Shields.

The cigarette makers at Drapkin's factory in the city have been on strike for three weeks.

On June 29th, the Empress Hygienic Laundry at Dartnell Road, Addiscombe, were fined £7 10s. for employing girls from seven and eight in the morning till seven at night, with only one break of half-an-hour for dinner. One of the girls, aged 15, was paid only 5s. a week. On five days she had worked respectively 7 hours, 10 hours, 11 hours, 10½ hours, and 10½ hours. The magistrate characterised this case as verging on cruelty.

NO TIME FOR THINGS THAT MATTER

The Employment of Children Bill has been dropped because the Government, which intends to take a holiday for the rest of the year, will not find time for it. Women voters will see that their legislators make time for Bills that affect the welfare of the children.

A Committee of Members of Parliament and women social workers waited on Mr. McKenna on June 17th. They urged amongst other things that his new Bill should raise the maximum payment under affiliation orders from 5s. to 10s. Mr. McKenna refused to agree to this suggestion. It is really an appalling thing that even a rich man cannot be compelled to pay more than 5s. a week towards the support of his illegitimate child.

CHRISTMAS SAVINGS BANK.

The E.L.F.S. members have started a Christmas Slate Club. Payments begin this week. The book will cost 2d. Each share will be 3d. a week and 3d. quarterage. ½d. fine will be charged for every week missed, and 1d. for missing quarterage.

IN THE HOUSE OF GOD.

Violent scenes took place at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, on Sunday the 28th, when the Suffragettes who chanted a prayer for the hunger strikers were hustled out by members of the congregation and afterwards kicked in the churchyard, despite appeals from the vicar.

Handbills were thrown into the carriage of the King and Queen as they drove through Hyde Park on Saturday, June 27th.

BOOKS WANTED.

The East London Federation is starting a library for the use of members of the Federation, at 400 Old Ford Road. We should be glad to receive presents of books bearing on the Woman's Movement.

WOMEN! JOIN THE EAST LONDON Federation of the Suffragettes

SEND IN YOUR NAMES

FOR THE

No VOTE, No RENT Strike!

BOARD RESIDENCE; good; close to Sea; 15s. per week.—Wood, 4 Belle Vue Road, Ramsgate.

Printed by E. H. Williams (Regd T.U.), 232 Devons Road, Bow, E., and Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, at their offices, 321 Roman Road, Bow, E.